

# **Waterway and Wetland Handbook**

## **CHAPTER 20**

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **GUIDANCE PURPOSE AND DISCLAIMER**

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The following words or phrases have been defined here because they frequently arise in the administration of water regulations. Technical terms related to specific structures or activities can be found in administrative rules and in the references provided at the end of the glossary.

#### **"Abutment"**

**"Accretion"** means the buildup of land either by natural or artificial forces on a beach. In a natural situation it is the deposition of water or airborne materials. In an artificial situation, it results from an act of man such as construction of a groin or breakwater.

**"Adjacent"** means having a common border.

**"Aerator"** means an apparatus used to inject air into a water body either by absorption as air rises through the water or as water falls through the air. Aerators are used to (1) increase the level of dissolved oxygen in the water, or (2) prevent ice formation (e.g. around a pier).

#### **"Aesthetics"**

**"Agriculture"** means the science or art of cultivating the soil, producing crops and raising livestock.

#### **"Aggradation"**

#### **"Appurtenances"**

**"Aquatic Nuisance Control"** means the suppression of algae, aquatic plants, bacteria and other nuisance

producing plants and organisms.

**"Arable"** means land that is suitable for plowing or tillage; hence, for producing crops.

**"Avulsion"** means a sudden cutting off of land by flood, current or change in course of a body of water, especially one separating land from one person's property and joining it to another's.

**"Backfill"**

**"Backwater"**

**"Bank"** means the land surface abutting the bed of any navigable waterbody which, either prior to any project or alteration of land contours or as a result of the proposed project or alteration, slopes or drains without complete interruption into the waterbody (NR 340.02(2), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Bank Stability"**

**"Base Flow"** means that part of the streamflow that is derived from groundwater.

**"Basin Approach"**

**"Beach"** means the zone of unconsolidated material that extends waterward from the low water line to the place where there is a marked change in material or physiographic form, or to the line of permanent vegetation.

**"Bed, Lake"** means the bottom of a lake below the ordinary high watermark.

**"Bed, Stream or River"** means the bottom of a stream or river below the ordinary high watermark.

**"Benchmark"** means a relatively permanent object, natural or artificial, bearing a marked point whose elevation is known in reference to an adopted datum. Common examples are metal discs set in concrete, nonmovable parts of fire hydrants, marked points on curbs, and spikes placed in trees or power poles.

**"Beneficial Use"** means any use of surface water which is of measurable economic advantage to the user.

**"Benthic Organism"**

**"Berm"** means, 1. A nearly horizontal part of a beach or backshore formed by wave action; 2. A horizontal step in the sloping profile of an embankment dam; 3. A ledge at the bottom of a cutting or bank, as of a stream or river to catch earth that may roll down the slope, or to strengthen the bank; 4. Sometimes used to mean the same as the definition of dike, levee, or embankment.

**"Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)"**

**"Blind"**

**"Blowout"**

**"Boat Landing"**

**"Boat Shelter"**

**"Boat Slip"**

**"Boathouse"** means a permanent structure used for the storage of watercrafts and associated materials and includes all structures which are totally enclosed, have roofs or walls, or any combination of structural parts (NR 325.03(3), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Bog"**

**"Bond, Reclamation"**

**"Boom"**

**"Boulder Retards"**

**"Breakwater"** means an offshore structure protecting a shore area, harbor, anchorage, or basin from waves.

**"Bridge"** means any private or public structure except municipal highway bridges constructed in or over a navigable waterway to provide a walkway or roadway for pedestrians, animals or vehicles (NR 320.03(5), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Bridge, Municipal highway"** means any city, town, village or county owned structure built in or over a navigable waterway for public highway purposes (NR 320.03(6), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Bridge Pier"** means an intermediate support for the adjacent ends of two bridge spans.

**"Brush Bundles"**

**"Buffer"**

**"Bulkhead line"** means a shoreline legislatively established by a municipality under Section 30.11, Stats., and approved by the DNR.

**"Bulk Sediment Analysis"** means the characterization, both physically and chemically, of stream or lake sediments which is performed by using a representative sample of the entire sediment column in question.

**"Buoy"** means a float, especially a floating object anchored or attached to the bottom of a lake or stream to provide boating information (e.g. to mark a channel, anchor, shoal or rock) or for mooring watercraft.

**"Canal"**

**"Chain of Title"** means a test for determining whether land is riparian, holding that land bordering a lake or stream which has been under the same ownership in an uninterrupted line from the original government patent is riparian.

**"Channel"** means a natural or artificial waterway of perceptible extent including a bed and bank which either periodically or continuously contains water or which forms a connecting link between two bodies of water.

**"Check Valve"** means a valve which opens in the direction of normal flow and closes with reversal of flow and permits no leakage in a direction opposite to the direction of normal flow.

**"Condemnation"**

**"Connect, To"** means the direct physical joining of a waterway to an existing body of navigable water below the elevation of the latter's ordinary high watermark where the joining is by means of an open channel having a bed and banks.

**"Contiguous"** means next to or being in actual contact with.

**"Contour"**

**"Corduroy Road"** means a road built of logs or similar material laid side by side perpendicular to the direction of travel.

**"Cranberry Culture"**

**"Creek"**

**"Crib"** means any of various devices resembling a crate or framework in structure used in certain dam construction, pier construction or as a type of fish attractant or habitat.

**"Cross-section"** means a vertical section (side view) of the ground surface or of a structure at right angles to the centerline of a route survey, to the direction of stream flow lines, or to a principal axis of the structure.

**"Culvert"** means a drain or waterway structure built to carry water under a road, railway or embankment. A culvert usually is of regular cross-section, round, elliptical, square, etc., and built out of concrete or metal.

**"Dam"** means any artificial barrier together with appurtenant works, which does or may impound or divert water (NR 330.02(2), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Datum"** means any level surface noted by permanent benchmarks from which elevations are measured or to which they are referred (for example, Mean Sea Level). Also called a datum plane although the surface actually parallels the earth's curvature.

**"Deadmen"**

**"Degradation"**

**"Deposit"** means (1) to place fill or other material on the bed of a navigable waterway; (2) the material which is placed on the bed of a navigable waterway.

**"Detention Pond"**

**"Dewater"**

**"Digger Logs"**

**"Dike"** means an embankment constructed to prevent flooding from a stream or other body of water. The term is also used to mean a structure to impound or retain water.

**"Discharge"**

**"Ditch"**

**"Diversion"** means the removal of water from a stream.

**"Dock"** means (1) a wharf or pier used for the loading or unloading of persons or materials from boats; or (2) a slip or waterway for the reception and berthing of ships.

**"Dock lines"**

**"Downstream"**

**"Drawdown"** means the artificial lowering of an impoundment below the normal or ordered minimum water levels.

**"Dredge Spoil"** means the material that is removed from the beds of waterways during a dredging operation.

**"Dredging"** means the removal of material from the beds of waterways.

**"Dredging, Hydraulic"** means the removal and transport of dredged material in a slurry (NR 347.03(12), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Dredging, Mechanical"** means dredging done by other than hydraulic dredging (NR 347.03(14), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Drought"**

**"Duck Blind"** means a blind or hide used in the hunting of waterfowl which is removed at the end of hunting hours each day.

**"Easement"**

**"Effluent"**

**"Egress"**

**"Embankment"**

**"Emergency Drawdown"** means an unscheduled lowering of the water in an impoundment caused by an unusual or urgent condition existing in the dam or impoundment.

**"Emergency Spillway"** means a secondary spillway designed to operate only during floods which exceed the designed capability of the principal spillway.

**"End Section Method"**

**"Erosion"** means the wearing away of land by the action of wind and water.

**"Elutriate Test"** means an analytic procedure where a water-solids mixture is agitated, then allowed to settle. Chemical analyses are performed on the liquid fraction of the mixture.

**"Fauna"**

**"Fetch"** means the distance over which waves may travel in open water resulting from wind of rather constant direction and speed.

**"Fill"** means material (deposit) placed on the bed of a navigable waterway.

**"Financial Capability"** for dam ownership, means a satisfactory demonstration of tangible wealth sufficient to operate and maintain a dam in a safe condition for a period of not less than ten years. Evidence of financial capability may include, but is not limited to bonds, irrevocable letters of credit, corporate statements, and property ownership involved with a dam.

**"Fish Crib"** means a device consisting of a crate or framework of wood, bundles of tires or trees, weighted with rock or other similarly dense material sufficient to cause the device to sink to the bottom of a lake and to remain in place for the purpose of attracting and providing a safe haven for fish.

**"Fishery"**

**"Fishway"**

**"Flashboard"** means lengths of timber, concrete or steel placed on a crest of a spillway to raise the normal water level. They may be quickly removed at time of flood either by a tripping device or by designed failure of the flashboards or their supports.

**"Flood"** means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas caused by the overflow or rise of rivers, streams or lakes.

**"Flood Flow Capacity"**

**"Flood Fringe"** means that portion of the floodplain outside of the floodway which is covered by flood waters during the regional flood. It is generally associated with standing water rather than with rapidly flowing water.

**"Flood Gate"**

**"Flood, Mean Annual"** means a flood expected to occur on the average once every 2.33 years.

**"Floodplain"** means the land which has been or may be covered by flood water during the regional flood. The floodplain includes the floodway and the flood fringe.

**"Floodway"** means the channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplain adjoining the channel required to carry and discharge the flood water or flood flows associated with the regional flood.

**"Flora"**

**"Flow, Base"** see base flow.

**"Flow, Low"** means the minimum stream discharge that occurs within a given time period.

**"Flow, Natural Low"** means the low flow that would occur without any artificial flow regulations action. (An administrative rule definition is needed to add detailed meaning to the phrase, "natural low flow," as used in Section 31.34, Statutes).

**"Flow, Normal"** means flow that is not affected by "storm waters," drought conditions, or other unusual

contributors to or detractors from stream flow.

**"Flowage"** means a body of water formed by overflowing or damming of a stream or by construction of a dam at the outlet of a natural lake thereby raising the water level above its natural elevation.

**"Flume"** means an open channel built with earth, timber, masonry, concrete or steel, often of rectangular or U-shaped cross-section and designed for medium or high velocity flow.

**"Ford"** means (1) a shallow part of a body of water that may be crossed by wading or traveling on the bed of the waterbody, (2) a structure (concrete or wood) or placement of material (rock or gravel) to facilitate crossing a body of water, or (3) to cross a stream using such a place or structure.

**"Freeboard"** means the additional height of a structure above the design high water level intended to prevent overflow. Also, at a given time, the vertical distance between the water level and the top of the structure.

**"Gabion"** means a wire basket filled with rock, usually joined with other wire baskets, to provide erosion protection along a bank.

**"Gage"**

**"Grade or Otherwise Remove"** means the physical disturbance of the bank by the addition, removal or redistribution of topsoil (NR 340.02(3), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Gradient"**

**"Great Lakes Basin"**

**"Groin"** means a shore protection structure built (usually perpendicular to the shoreline) to trap littoral drift or retard erosion of the shore; or to direct stream flow and scouring patterns in streams for fish management objectives.

**"Groundwater"**

**"Half Logs"**

**"Harbor"** means any protected water area affording a place of safety for watercraft.

**"Harbor Commission"** means the Board composed of 3, 5, 7 or 9 members with exclusive power to control the commercial aspects of the day-to-day operational of the public harbor and facilities in a continuous, peaceful and efficient manner, created by resolution of governing body of municipality where harbor is located as authorized by section 30.37, Statutes.

**"Hazardous Waste"** as defined in s. 144.61(5), Stats., means any solid wastes identified as hazardous waste under s. NR 181.12, Wis. Adm. Code (s. NR 347.03(11), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Head"** means the difference in elevation between two points in a body of water.

**"Headrace"** means a "free-flow" tunnel or open channel which conveys water to the upper end of a penstock.

**"Headwaters"** means the beginning or source of a stream.

**"Houseboat, Fixed"** means a structure not actually used for navigation which extends beyond the ordinary high watermark of a navigable waterway and is kept in place either by cables to shoreline or by anchors or spudpoles attached to the bed of the waterway.

**"Historic Maximum"** means the highest recorded water level.

**"Historic Minimum"** means the lowest recorded water level.

**"Hydraulic Dredging"** see "dredging."

**"Hydroelectric"**

**"Hydrograph"**

**"Hydropower"**

**"Hydrostatic Pressure"**

**"Impacts, Cumulative"**

**"Impacts, Secondary"**

**"Impoundment"** means a body of water formed by retaining a stream or surface water drainage feature with a dam. Also a "flowage."

**"Incidents of Navigation"** means the activities which occur casually in connection with passing over water, e.g. swimming and fishing. See Hixon v. PSC.

**"Ingress"**

**"Inland Waters"** means all waters within or adjacent to the State of Wisconsin including the bays, bayous, and sloughs of the Mississippi River bottom, and except Lakes Superior and Michigan, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Sawyer's Harbor and the Fox River from its mouth up to the dam at DePere (s. 29.01(4), Stats.).

**"Intake Structure"**

**"International Great Lakes Datum (IGLD)"** means a datum selected by the governments of the United States and Canada at Father Point, Quebec, for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River navigation system.

**"Inundate"**

**"Invert"** means the lowest point on the inside of a culvert.

**"Invertebrate"**

**"Irrigation"** means the operation of watering lands by artificial means for growing agricultural plants or sod.

**"Jetty"** means a structure extending into a body of water, and designed to prevent shoaling of a channel by littoral materials, and to direct and confine the stream. Jetties are built at the mouth of a river to help deepen and stabilize a channel.



**"Lake"** means any navigable body of water in a depression of land, or a navigable widening of a river characterized by the usual absence of any noticeable current from its inlet to its outlet.

**"Lake, Oxbow"**

**"Lake, Raised"** means a natural lake the levels of which have been raised above the natural ordinary high watermark by construction of a dam at its outlet.

**"Level, Mean Sea"** means the average height of the surface of the sea for all stages of the tide over a 19-year period, usually determined from hourly height readings. The most recent adjustment of the MSL elevation was in 1929.

**"Level, Normal (streams and natural lakes)"** means the water level resulting from normal occurrences of water.

**"Level, Normal (impoundments)"** means the water level traditionally maintained by operation of the dam, or water levels within the range established by order of the Department of Natural Resources and its predecessor agencies, or by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

**"Littoral"** means of or pertaining to the shore.

**"Littoral Drift"** means the sedimentary material which moves in the zone of waves breaking on the shore because of waves and currents (NR 326.03(3), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Littoral Zone"** means an area extending waterward from the shoreline to just beyond the zone of breaking waves or to the depth where sunlight no longer penetrates to the bottom.

**"Locks"**

**"Macroinvertebrate"**

**"Marina"** means a dock or basin providing secure mooring for motorboats and yachts; offering rental or sale of boats, slips, or dock space; and often offering supply, repair, and other facilities.

**"Mechanical Dredging"** see "dredging."

**"Mid-Section Method"**

**"Milldam"**

**"Millrace"**

**"Mineral Fuel"**

**"Mining, Metallic"**

**"Mining, Nonmetallic"**

**"Monument"** means visible marks or indications left on natural or other objects indicating the lines, boundaries or elevations involved in a survey.

## **"Mooring"**

**"Municipality"** means (for purposes of Chapters 30 & 31) any city, village, town or county.

**"Navigable"** means suitable for navigation. In Wisconsin a navigable body of water is capable of floating the lightest boat or skiff used for recreation or any other purpose on a regularly recurring basis.

**"Needles"** means long relatively slim members (nearly vertical stoplogs) made of wood, metal or concrete used to close gate opening in dams by lodging one end of the member against a stop located at the bottom of the gate some distance upstream from the other rest or support for the member located at the top of the gate opening. A relatively large number of needles thus installed in a gate opening are used to close the gate opening during periods of normal or low stream flow. Needles are customarily removed during or in anticipation of high flow to provide added gate openings.

## **"Nesting Platform"**

**"Non-navigable"** means not suitable for navigation according to the standards used in Wisconsin.

**"Normal Operating Range"** for impoundments, means the water level elevations bounded by the ordered maximum and ordered minimum or where levels have not been established it means the typical range of fluctuation.

**"Obstruction"** means a hindrance, obstacle or barrier in, over or across a watercourse that prevents or reduces uses such as navigation or incidents of navigation.

**"Ordered Maximum"** means the highest water level established by DNR order to be achieved by reasonable operation of a dam.

**"Ordered Minimum"** means the lowest water level established by DNR order to be achieved by reasonable operation of a dam.

**"Ordinary High Water-mark (OHWM)"** means the point on the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the water is so continuous as to leave a distinct mark either by erosion, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristics (NR 320.03(4), Wis. Adm. Code).

## **"Outlet"**

**"Outlying Water"** means Lakes Superior and Michigan, Green Bay, Sturgeon Bay, Sawyer Harbor and the Fox River from its mouth up to the dam at DePere (s. 39.01(4), Stats.).

**"Pea Gravel"** means washed, sorted, uniformly sized stones of any color approximately the size of a pea.

**"Penstock"** means a conduit or pipe used to conduct water from the reservoir or a headrace of a dam to the water wheels in the powerhouse.

**"Permit, Major"** means a DNR permit requiring public notice and opportunity for hearing or actions for which an environmental assessment is written.

**"Permit, Minor"** means a DNR permit not requiring public notice and opportunity for hearing nor requiring the preparation of an environmental assessment.

## **"Permitee"**

**"Pier"** means any structure, extending channelward from the shore with water on both sides, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berthing or mooring place for watercraft or for loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft and may include a temporary boat hoist without roof or walls (NR 326.03(6), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Pierhead Line"** means a line established in the water adjacent to and roughly parallel to the shoreline under s. 30.13, Stats., by municipalities and subject to approval by the Department, for the purpose of creating uniformity in the length of piers extending from the shoreline into the waterway (NR 326.03(7), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Pile"** means a long, heavy timber, or section of concrete or metal driven or jetted into the earth or waterway bed to serve as a support or protection.

## **"Pile Clusters"**

**"Pipe Arch"** means a conduit having a roughly elliptical cross-section with a span (width) larger than its rise (height).

**"Piping"** means the progressive internal erosion of an embankment by seepage, appearing downstream as a hole discharging water which usually contains embankment material.

## **"Pitot Tube"**

**"Plan View"** means an aerial or top view diagram or representation.

**"Plowed Cable Crossing"** means the practice of installing a cable in the bed of a watercourse by using a double throw plow which opens a trench into which the cable is immediately inserted, and thereafter covered by either the natural return of the watercourse bed material or by additional scraper blades which return the disturbed material to its former location.

**"Policy"** means a predetermined, written statement of the interpretation of, or the position in response to, an identified issue.

**"Pollutant"** means a contaminant or impurity capable of rendering unclean or impure the waters of the state, or making the same injurious to public health, harmful for commercial or recreational use, or deleterious to animal or plant life.

**"Pollution"** includes contaminating or rendering unclean or impure the waters of the state, or making the same injurious to public health, harmful for commercial or recreational use, or deleterious to fish, bird, animal or plant life (s. 144.01(10), Stats.).

## **"Pond"**

**"Portage"** means an overland route for manually carrying boats and supplies around dams (NR 330.02(5), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Public Interest"** means something of value to the public at large, as opposed to something primarily of value to an individual. It is frequently tied to the waterway itself and can then be interpreted as usefulness or value of the waterway as a natural resource to society.

## **"Public Trust Doctrine"**

**"Profile"** means a diagram or representation through a cross-section or from the side.

**"Public Rights"** means uses of a body of water which are guaranteed to all citizens as a result of the State Constitution.

## **"Public Rights Stage"**

## **"Public Use"**

**"Q<sub>7,2</sub>"** means the 7-day low flow that occurs on the average of once in two years.

**"Q<sub>7,10</sub>"** means the 7-day low flow that occurs on the average of once in 10 years.

**"Q<sub>100</sub>, Regional Flood"** means the flood determined to be representative of large floods known to have generally occurred in Wisconsin and which may be expected to occur on a particular stream because of its physical characteristics. The regional flood is based upon a statistical analysis of stream flow records available for the watershed and/or an analysis of rainfall and runoff characteristics in the general watershed region. The flood frequency of the regional flood is once in every 100 years; this means that in any given year there is a 1% chance that the regional flood may occur. During a typical 30-year mortgage period, the regional flood has a 26% chance of occurring.

**"Raceway"** means an artificial canal dug in the earth to carry a current of water.

**"Raft, Ski Jump"** means a float or structure secured in position on a navigable waterway usually having an inclined surface used by water skiers to deflect the skier up into the air.

**"Raft, Swim"** means a raft secured in position on a waterway and used by swimmers or divers.

**"Raise and Enlarge"** for dams, means to make structural changes which allow an increase in impoundment levels.

**"Reach"** means a portion of a river or stream extending from one significant change in hydraulic character of the river or stream to the next significant change. Reach limits are usually associated with breaks in the slope of the water surface profile and may be caused by bridges, dams, expansions and changes in water flow or in the streambed slope or vegetation.

## **"Reclamation"**

## **"Recreational Use"**

**"Reliction"** means an increase of the land area by the permanent withdrawal or recession of the water.

## **"Reservoir"**

## **"Restoration"**

## **"Retaining Wall"**

## **"Right-of-Way (ROW)"**

**"Riparian"** means an owner or lessee of land adjacent to a stream or lake (NR 326.03(8), Wis. Adm. Code).

**"Riparian Land"** means a parcel of land which includes therein a part of, or is bounded by a natural watercourse. (See also "Chain of Title")

**"Riparian Lease"** means a lease in part or whole of the riparian rights attendant to a parcel of land.

**"Riparian Rights"** means the rights of a person owning land containing or bordering on a watercourse to make use of the water for a reasonable, beneficial purpose.

**"Riprap"** means (1) a layer, or protective mound of stones randomly placed to prevent erosion, scour or sloughing of a structure or embankment, or (2) the stone used to protect the bank.

**"River"**

**"Riverway"**

**"Runoff"**

**"Sand Blanket"** means a layer of sand or similar material (pea gravel) placed on the bed of a lake or flowage at the shoreline extending into the waterway to provide a more desirable bottom character for use by swimmers.

**"Scour"** means the removal of material by waves and currents especially at the base or toe of a bank, of a shore structure, or downstream from a dam spillway or culvert.

**"Scour Hole"** means a depression or hole created by the scouring effect of water.

**"Sedimentation"**

**"Seepage"**

**"Shoal"** means (1) to become shallow, or (2) a sand bank or sand bar that causes the water to become shallow.

**"Shore"**

**"Slice Gate"** means a gate which can be raised or lowered by sliding in vertical guides.

**"Solid Waste"** means garbage, refuse and all other discarded or salvageable nonliquid, nongaseous material, including waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial and agricultural operations, and from domestic use and public services activities. It does not include solids or dissolved materials in wastewater effluents or other common water pollutants.

**"Spawning Reef"**

**"Spoil"** see "dredge spoil."

**"Spillway"** means a structure over or through which waters are discharged past a dam or embankment.

**"Stoplog"** means large logs or timbers or steel beams placed on top of each other with their ends held in guides on each side of a channel or conduit so as to provide a cheaper means of temporary gate closure than a vertical

slide gate.

**"Stream"** means a watercourse having a readily discernible source and terminus, banks, and beds, through which water flows at least periodically. It does not lose its character as a watercourse even though it may break up and disappear temporarily and reappear downstream.

**"Stream Cover"**

**"Structure"** means any construction, excluding fills, or any production or piece of work artificially built or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner having form, shape, and utility.

**"Surplus Water"** means any water of a stream which is not being beneficially used. Beneficial use includes but is not limited to irrigation, hydropower generation, industrial diversion, domestic and municipal water supply, and dilution or assimilation of municipal or industrial wastes.

**"Swale"** means (1) a depression between two ridges, or (2) a low-lying stretch of land.

**"Swamp"**

**"Tailrace"** means the tunnel, channel or conduit that conveys the discharge from the hydropower turbine to the river.

**"Tailwater"** means (1) the level of water in the tailrace at the nearest free surface to the hydropower turbine, (2) the level of water below a dam, or (3) the level of water at the downstream end of a culvert.

**"Tainter Gate"** means a gate with a curved upstream plate or skin and radial arms hinged to piers or other supporting structure.

**"Temporary"** means that which is to last for a limited time only, as distinguished from that which is perpetual, or indefinite, duration.

**"Ties"** means (1) measured distances and directions from a point of known position to offset monuments established to assist in the recovery of the point of known position, or (2) monuments themselves.

**"Tie back"**

**"Tillable"**

**"Tin Whistle"** means a corrugated metal pipe spillway and water control device commonly used in earth dams. The tin whistle consists of a hydraulically connected waterproof inlet pipe, a riser pipe within which stoplogs are typically installed, and a discharge pipe.

**"Top Soil"** means the uppermost surface layer of the ground before or after grading or otherwise removing. (This definition is solely for the purpose of defining the term as it is used in s. 30.19, Stats., and no inference should be drawn that the uppermost surface layer of the ground is adequate for purpose of revegetation after disturbance) (NR 340.02(4), Wis. Adm. Code.)

**"Toxic & Hazardous Wastes"** see "Hazardous Wastes".

**"Tree Drops"**

## **"Turbidity"**

**"Ultimate Connection"** means the joining of a waterway to an existing body of navigable water by means of a natural drainage course or an open or closed conduit, either of which tend to confine and direct flow into the existing body of navigable water (NR 340.02(13), Wis. Adm. Code).

## **"Upland"**

**"USGS"** means the United States Geological Survey.

**"USC&GS"** means the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

## **"V Deflectors"**

## **"Velocity"**

**"Watercourse"** means a running stream of water; a natural stream fed from permanent or natural sources, including rivers, creeks, runs and rivulets. There must be a stream, usually flowing in a particular direction, though it need not flow continuously. It may sometimes be dry. It must flow in a definite channel, having a bed or banks, and usually discharges itself into some other stream or body of water. It must be something more than a mere surface drainage over the entire face of the tract of land, occasioned by unusual freshets or other extraordinary causes. (Hoyt v. City of Hudson)

## **"Waterfowl"**

## **"Watershed"**

**"Waterway"** means any body of water declared navigable pursuant to s. 30.10, Stats. (NR 320.03(2), Wis. Adm. Code).

## **"Wave"**

**"Weep Hole"** means a hole or pipe existing from the downstream portion of an embankment is intended to allow water seeping through the embankment to leave the embankment without causing loss of embankment material or the creation of uplift pressures which would threaten the structural stability of the embankment.

**"Weir"** means a low dam or wall across a stream to raise the upstream water level or provide a fixed point for measuring the flow water.

**"Wetland"** means an area where water is near, at or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions.

## **"Wetted Perimeter"**

**"Wharf"** means any structure extending along the shore and generally connected with the uplands throughout its length, built or maintained for the purpose of providing a berthing or mooring place for watercraft or for loading or unloading cargo or passengers onto or from watercraft.

**"Wicket Gates"** means flap gates on a turbine (waterwheel) housing used to regulate the water flow and direction of water to the turbine.

**"Wingdam"**

**"Wing Deflector"**



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